

people who live there; the expedition to such parts would cost a lot of money and at least three days time; never mind, one could spend this, but one is not sure to find a plant at all, much less to find it with ripe fruits."

India. Bangalore. Mr. A. H. Krumbiegel, Economic Botanist, writes June 10th in regard to the seeds of *Kokia* recently distributed by this office, that without clipping the fibre off the base as we recommended in a supplementary letter, the seeds received there when sown under ordinary conditions germinated most successfully, every seed having come up within eight days.

India, Saharanpur, Mr. A. C. Hartless writes under date of July 30, 1913, concerning the Indian plum: "As these are all deciduous, I think there will be no difficulty in sending you plants in the winter when they are dormant. I have not taken up the study of these very thoroughly yet. Their introduction into India, and their origin is as yet not clearly understood. Some botanists put them under var. *insititia* of *P. domestica*, on what grounds I do not know. Royle calls them *Prunus aloobokhara*, thus giving some idea where they came from originally. I firmly believe that it is in Persia, or adjacent countries that we shall find their home. I have studied Meyer's explorations in Turkestan, with interest. I find that many of the local names that he gave to plants he got there, are the same as they are known by in India. Your S.P.I. No. 30315 is of great interest to me, as Alibuchara is no doubt the same as Alubokhara, which is the vernacular here for one group of country plums. The same signifies the plum of Bokhara. Your No. 30356, is no doubt the same as our Alucha which is also another name for the other group. Your No. 30352, and possibly 30351 are the same as our China pear, which is so common in Northern India. Naspatti is the vernacular name. If Mr. Meyer has published a report on his travels in this country (Turkestan), I should be very glad to be put in the way of getting it. I firmly believe that this country and others between it and India will afford most interesting and valuable material. Even Quetta in Baluchistan, can contribute to this, if it was properly worked out."

AN ALABAMA EXPERIMENT WITH BAMBOOS

Mr. George H. Todd has written us from Montgomery, Alabama, describing the behavior of bamboos in Alabama during the past thirty years. "I came into the possession of these bamboos in this way; My father sent to the Department in 1880 and secured several varieties of these